

Charge, Stealing \$800—He Says Woman Gave It for Coaching.

Hunter de Bovier, who says he is an Italian opera singer, and who has a studio, luxuriously furnished, at No. 102 West 40th-st., was lodged in the West 30th-st. station last night, technically charged with grand larceny. Mrs. Clara Bastien, wife of a sculptor, and living at No. 705 6th-ave., says De Bovier stole \$800 from her. She also declares he got from her a large sum. De Bovier denies all the allegations. He avows that the money was paid him voluntarily, and that it was compensation for his coaching her for a career as a grand opera star. She says he got it under the semblance of loans.

Sergeant Wall at the station last night said he doubted whether she would be able to make out the case in court.

According to Mrs. Bastien's story to a detective, she met De Bovier in the General Post-office when she was waiting for a letter at the general delivery window, and he asked her if she wanted a place, told her he was a detective, and gave her employment in serving papers. Finally, she says, she told him that an opera career would be more to her liking, and he then, she alleges, said he was an opera singer and would coach her. She declares that he took her to his studio, where she received lessons in voice culture with three or four other women. As payment for her lessons, she asserts, he got much of her money. This money she obtained by pawning her jewels.

One evening, according to Mrs. Bastien, as they were passing the Metropolitan Opera House he went inside, and on his return produced a paper which purported to be a contract reading like this: "I do hereby certify that Miss Wall will receive \$1,500 per night." The contract was not signed, however. De Bovier also told her, she says, that he was a close friend of Heinrich Corried.

VICOUNTSSE SEES APHRODITE.

Compares with Miniatures—Stamatis Remoudules to Lecture on Subject.

The Vicounts Maitland took a lot of miniature to the National Arts Club yesterday and, with several of her friends, compared them with the figure and the statue of Aphrodite. Stamatis Remoudules, the Greek artist and sculptor, who, as suggested by The Tribune, made a test of the marble in the statue a few days ago, wrote to Mr. Maitland, the owner, yesterday, stating that he believed fully that it was made in the period of Praxiteles, and from the marble of Mount Pentelicos, and that it is the handiwork of a great sculptor. He said that he would, by the aid of an interpreter, deliver a lecture next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, explaining his views about the statue. When he is asked whether he is a specialist interested in the question will be present, for he will explain the effect of time on marble, and answer any questions. Another letter from Stamatis Remoudules, of No. 38 South William-st., certifies that he knows Mr. Remoudules, and that he is a genuine brother of the artist, having a good name as marble artist. Mr. Choies, another Greek, writes that he has seen the statue, and that he is told Dr. Perry of the Pratt Institute, that there was no shadow of a doubt of its genuineness. He was in Greece last night at the club for the inspection of the statue.

DR. CORTLAND MYERS TO BAPTISTS.

Real Problem Is to Instill Sentiment for Good, He Tells Social Union.

The Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, addressed the Baptist Social Union of this city last night after a dinner at Hotel Manhattan. His topic was "The One Problem in Our City's Life." He declared this was to instill into the public mind a righteous sentiment from the pulpit. In the course of his address Dr. Myers said:

"The one problem in our city's welfare at this moment is not rapid transit, gas, the city lighting, or even the existing public conditions, but the moral problem. It is how to create a righteous sentiment. It is how to create a righteous public sentiment."

"There is but one logical remedy for the debauched condition of our city. You must get the people to say that they are opposed to the reign of vice. It is not a matter of money, but of principle. No one will deny that the Police Department is morally bad. That condition is the fault, not of the Police Department, but of the men who support the Police Department. You will never have a good Police Department while you have rotten citizens who bribe the police. If you can get at the men who place money in the hands of the police, and successfully bribe them, you will solve the police problem and many other problems."

District Attorney Jerome D. Myers asserted, told him the way to influence public sentiment was for the Methodist and Baptist ministers to unite in an attack on evil.

Dr. Myers said there were never so few gambling houses running in New-York as now. He protested against the Sunday night performances which were permitted in the city.

Dr. Myers said the great need was now a courageous pulpit, the attitude of the ministry being a chief factor in moulding public opinion.

Referring to socialism, he said:

Socialistic tendencies are constantly growing in our country. This fact goes far toward showing a certain disapproval of existing conditions, both civic and moral. So far as I can see, this tendency is going to grow and spread in a most amazing manner, unless we take prompt action on the conditions which we know now exist in every walk of public life.

Consul General Sadazuchi Uchida, of Japan, in speaking of "The Public School System in Japan," said it differed only slightly from the American system. Japan was making more progress in educational affairs, and had made such progress that the little country "has taken upon itself the task of teaching Russia's lesson."

The Rev. Dr. John B. Calvert, president of the union, was toastmaster.

SALE OF A. D. VORCE COLLECTION.

The sale of the A. D. Vorce art collection at the American Art gallery was closed yesterday afternoon and will continue until March 8. The auction went on in the evening and the results then reached \$13,421. Bidding was slow. The best prices were brought by "The Piazza San Marco," a painting by Francesco Guardi, knocked down to F. Sturges for \$800, and two other pieces, one by John Van Huse, one of which went to J. E. Kent for \$50 and the other to W. R. Atticks for \$200, and a portrait attributed to Nattier was bought by E. F. Caldwell for \$30.

PRESENTS BELGIAN SECRETARY.

Washington, March 2.—Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister, to-day presented to Secretary Hay the new first secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, Mr. Belcolgne, who comes here from Seoul, where he was for some time foreign adviser to the Emperor of Corea.

ENLISTING STRIKE BREAKERS.

Chicago Bureau Denies That They Are for the Interborough, However.

Chicago, March 2.—Efforts to verify a report that four hundred experienced strike breakers had been shipped from here to New-York to-day for use on the Interborough Traction system brought out acknowledgment from a labor agency that men are being engaged for a certain railway. It was denied, however, that the Interborough system was concerned. All knowledge of "Boas" parties was disclaimed. Men had been engaged, it was admitted, for a week past, but information as to the number hired was refused. Statements that four hundred men had been shipped to New-York to-day of the Pennsylvania were denied by officials of that line. Similar denials were made at the office of all other Eastern lines.

JAMES J. LITTLETON DEAD.

Brother of Borough President Expires in Knoxville, Tenn.

Borough President Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn, received a telegram on Wednesday night announcing the death in Knoxville, Tenn., of James J. Littleton, his brother. The dead man was forty years old, and almost a giant in stature. Twenty years ago he left Knoxville and went to Texas with his brother, Martin. The latter came North, and here, through the Interborough system, was disclaimed in the raising of coffee. Three years ago he returned to Knoxville with shattered health.

Efficient Service Reasonable Rates.

New York Telephone Co. 15 Dey St.

ITS WORK WELL IN HAND. BURNETT TO LOSE FEES.

Congress Has Passed All Supply Bills—Five Still in Conference. Senate Votes to Give a Salary of \$10,000 a Year.

Washington, March 2.—With one legislative day, which includes Friday night and the forenoon of March 4, remaining, the 58th Congress has the supply bills necessary to keep both houses in hand. All the bills have been passed in conference, and all but five have been agreed to in conference. The bills still out are the Naval and Indian Appropriation bills, on which partial agreements have been reached; the Sundry Civil, General Deficiency and River and Harbor bills. Conferences on all these measures are in progress, with the expectation that reports will be made to-morrow. It is the hope of the managers that an all night session to-morrow will not be necessary, as there are no items in the bills still in conference that need cause a protracted deadlock.

THE INDIAN BILL.

Prohibition of Use of Funds for Sectarian Schools Stricken Out.

Washington, March 2.—Conferees on the Indian Appropriation bill reached an agreement to-night on all but three amendments. The first strikes out the provision removing the restrictions on the alienation of lands of all allottees of any of the five civilized tribes of Indians, who do not appear on the rolls as fullblood Indians, except minors and except as to homesteads. The second is the Senate appropriation of \$1,500,000 to carry into effect the treaty with the Indians on the Colville Reservation in the State of Washington. The other distinction is the amendment appropriating \$150,000 for the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona.

The Senate receded from the hard amendment prohibiting the use of Indian funds for the support of sectarian or denominational schools, and it goes out of the bill.

The Senate provision for the investigation of leases of allotted lands in Indian Territory which the Secretary of the Interior has reason to believe were obtained in violation of the terms of the existing agreement with the five civilized tribes was accepted.

The provision for the extension of the lease of the Oklahoma oil lands by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company is accepted by the House conferees, with an amendment increasing the royalty to be paid on each gas well from \$5 to \$10. This amendment stipulates that the President of the United States may determine the amount of royalty to be paid.

The House provision declaring that appropriations made for the support of the Indian agencies shall not be available while an officer of the army is acting as agent, which was stricken out by the Senate, was accepted.

The appropriation of \$500,000 made by the Senate to carry into effect an agreement with the Klamath and Modoc tribes of the State of Oregon, which was stricken out by the House, was accepted.

The Senate provision which invalidated all acts, orders, decrees, resolutions, and orders of the United States Legislature, Creek Council or Seminole Legislature except when approved by the President, was accepted.

The Senate receded from its provision for the appointment of a commissioner to complete the unfulfilled obligations of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, and the work will devolve on the Secretary of the Interior.

The Senate provision for the Secretary of the Interior making reservations in the Osage Nation for town sites.

The Senate provision for the Secretary of the Interior to make reservations in the Utah Territory, in the bill, until September 1 of the time for the opening of the Utah Reservation, in Utah, remains in the bill, until the President shall determine the place for opening the place at an earlier date.

The Senate provision giving small tracts of land to Catholic societies in Montana, was retained.

Nearly all the appropriations for the payment of claims were stricken out.

PRESIDENT TO SAMOANS.

Replies to Their Message of Satisfaction in Commander Underwood.

Washington, March 2.—In a communication addressed to His Excellency, the Governor of the Western District of Tutuila, the President of the United States, F. V. Taylor, the District Governor of the Western District of Tutuila, and his county chiefs have expressed to President Roosevelt their satisfaction at the kind administration of Commander Edmund B. Underwood, the retiring Governor of Tutuila.

The President has acknowledged the communication in the following letter to Commander C. B. Moore, the present Governor of Tutuila:

"You will please communicate to the signers of the letter the great satisfaction it has given me to learn of their contentment under the governorship of Commander Underwood, and thank them for their kind expressions of good will to me personally. It will always be a matter of gratification and pleasure to me to receive such expressions of good will in education. This, united with their sincerity and the kindly sentiments of the heart they possess, should lead to the highest order of good citizenship, which we may well be proud to share with them. I trust that the material benefits proceeding from continued improvement and progress on their part may multiply rapidly.

It will be my pleasant duty to appoint over them such an officer as by his character and example, shall endeavor in every way to advance the happiness and enlightenment of the people of Tutuila and Manua.

AGREEMENT ON POSTOFFICE BILL.

Senate Recedes from Provisions for Pneumatic Tube Service.

Washington, March 2.—A complete agreement was reached in conference to-day on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The principal amendment in addition of \$300,000 by the Senate to the \$500,000 appropriation made by the House for pneumatic tube service and a provision for the extension of the service to New-York City were both propositions. An increase of \$75,000 for postal car service was allowed. The amendment giving preference to soldiers and sailors of the Civil War in transfers in the following order: first, clerks; second, the Senate increase for foreign mail transportation of \$45,000 is retained. The Senate recedes from a provision fixing a rate of three cents a pound on rural free delivery routes. The House increase for the service for various branches of the service are retained.

THE ARMY BILL SIGNED.

Washington, March 2.—President Roosevelt to-day signed the Army Appropriation bill, the second of the big supply measures to reach him in complete form. It is a comprehensive bill, the remainder of the appropriation measures will reach the President, however, by to-morrow night.

GALEDONIA MAKES 18-12 KNOTS.

Henderson Brothers, agents of the Anchor Line, received a cable from Glasgow, Scotland, to-day that the 18-knot screw steamer Galedonia developed a speed of 18-12 knots on her trial trip yesterday at Glasgow.

FEVER DEATHS AT PANAMA.

Washington, March 2.—The following cable dispatch, dated March 1, was received by the Panama Canal Commission to-day from General Davis, Governor of the canal zone:

One death during last month. T. S. Clarke, W. B. Leydard died last month. Among employees and families from United States of America seven cases of fever and three deaths since May, 1904.

TO INSPECT SALVATION COLONIES.

H. Rider Haggard, Novelist, on British Mission Inspired by Late Cecil Rhodes.

H. Rider Haggard, the well known novelist, best known perhaps as the author of "King Solomon's Mines," arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. He comes as a commissioner appointed by the British government to inquire into the conditions and character of the industrial and agricultural colonies organized in America by the Salvation Army. He will make a tour of the country and expects to be here about three months. Accompanied by his daughter he was met at the Pier by Colonel J. H. Higgins, chief of the staff of the Salvation Army, and Ramsay Caygill, his secretary. The Salvation Army has colonies in operation at Fort Amity, Colorado; Fort Rommie, California; and at London, Ohio, containing about six hundred colonists.

Mr. Haggard's recent book entitled "A Farmer's Story" which is a thrillingly interesting and practical farming, has attracted considerable attention.

TO AID JAMESTOWN FAIR.

House Votes \$250,000—Action on Conference Reports.

Washington, March 2.—Governments participation in the exposition to be held at Jamestown, Va., on the Western Hemisphere, near Jamestown, Va., on the Western Hemisphere, was provided by the House to-day, when, by a vote of 192 to 91, the bill for that purpose was passed under suspension of the rules. The amount appropriated is \$250,000. To put the bill through a majority of the House was obtained only after a spirited debate. The members of the Virginia delegation, while the rollcall was in progress, personally appealed to their colleagues to cast their votes in support of the measure. An interested spectator was General Fitzhugh Lee, president of the exposition company. Conference reports on the Fortifications and General Cultural Appropriation bills were agreed to, while the report on the Naval bill, after being partially agreed to, was sent back for further conference after a lively debate over the question of investigating the cost of armor plate and the building of an armor plate plant. Amendments by Mr. Van Dusen, providing for a special naval board, were voted down, as was also a motion by Mr. Rixey, of Virginia, to concur in the Senate amendment to have the investigation made by the Secretary of the Navy. Among other items still in dispute is the one providing for an increase of twelve hundred officers and men in the Marine Corps. To put the bill through after 5:30 o'clock the House took a recess until 9 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to conference reports and bills of minor importance. When the House met a number of members questioned the accuracy of the record last night on the mileage question. Messrs. Dickerman, Stafford and Macon declared that they voted against the proposition, whereas the Fortifications and General Cultural Appropriation bills were recorded in the affirmative. Mr. Lewis had been recorded as voting "present," but he insisted that he was not in the chamber when the vote was taken, while Mr. Dwight, of New-York, protested against his having been paired in favor of the amendment.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was sent to conference. Mr. H. H. Dowder and Mr. L. C. Hays were on the part of the House. The House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendments to the Panama Canal Zone Government bill, and the bill was sent back for further conference. Messrs. Heppburn, Mann and Adamson were reappointed managers on the part of the House.

The House next was given to the conference report on the Naval bill. In so far as the conferees had agreed the report was adopted.

The Sundry Civil bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Homenway, Gillett and Benton were appointed conferees.

The House took up and passed under suspension of the rules the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to establish and maintain quarantine districts in the several States and to permit and regulate the movement of cattle. This is the bill which was urged by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress yesterday.

The House refused to suspend the rules and pass a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Panama Canal and to report thereon as soon as possible. A motion by Mr. Heppburn to suspend the rules and pass it was bitterly opposed by Delegates Rodney Taylor and Messrs. Sherman, Curtis and Williams, who said the institution would contaminate the residents of the region where it was located and was an injustice to New-York.

Speaking a word for the lepers, Mr. Hitecheer declared they had some of the most noble characters in the world. He was indignantly excited by their sufferings.

The arguments advanced by those opposed to the bill are declared by Mr. Heppburn to be purely sentimental. Mr. Rodey sought to interrupt him, when Mr. Heppburn said that he would not be interrupted by "that man." He said with much warmth he would rather meet a leper.

The House then considered a motion by Mr. Heppburn to suspend the rules and pass it was bitterly opposed by Delegates Rodney Taylor and Messrs. Sherman, Curtis and Williams, who said the institution would contaminate the residents of the region where it was located and was an injustice to New-York.

Mr. Sherman called up the conference report on the bill to step was taken Mr. Stephens made a vigorous protest against the action of the majority of the conferees in agreeing to the Senate proposition for the extension of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Territory of Alaska. A further conference then was ordered. Messrs. Sherman, Curtis and Williams were appointed conferees.

Mr. Cowherd moved that the House adhere to its amendment to the District of Columbia Smoke bill, and "respectfully decline a conference with the Senate," which was adopted unanimously.

The House adjourned until 11:30 a. m. to-morrow.

SENATE PASSES JAMESTOWN BILL.

It Now Goes to the President for Signature.

Washington, March 2.—The House bill for the Jamestown Exposition was passed by the Senate to-night. It now goes to the President.

FIGHT BEEF TRUST.

District Attorneys All Over Country Told to Act.

Washington, March 2.—Attorney General Moody sent out to United States District Attorneys throughout the country under date of February 24 a circular in which he instructed them to investigate the alleged Beef Trust, instructing them as to the action they should take. Following is the text of the letter:

A special grand jury will meet at Chicago, on March 20, 1905, to hear evidence against the alleged Beef Trust. You are instructed to make diligent inquiry in your district as to whether evidence you can tend to show that the producers of beef in your district are conspiring in violation of the federal Anti-Trust act. Report the results of your inquiry at the earliest possible date, and if you have any information and a short statement of what each will testify to.

CUSTOM HOUSE RENT LEFT OUT.

Senate Does Not Put It Back in the Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington, March 2.—No effort was made by the Senate to replace the appropriation of \$139,600 to be paid as rental for the old Custom House to the "City" bill, which was stricken from the House bill. It was deemed wise to not to enter into a controversy with the House over the item, which was not included in the House bill, but to appropriate double that amount next year with which to carry out the obligation incurred on the part of the Government by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is intimated by members of the House that Representative Sulzer and other leaders of the lower chamber were considerably disappointed by the failure of the Senate to cross swords with them, as they had hoped for an opportunity to include in some lurid oratory on the subject before the closing hours of a session.

REPORTS ON CONSTRUCTIVE RECESS.

Washington, March 2.—Senator Spooner to-day presented the opinion adopted by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary relating to recess nominations and defining a constructive recess. It was accompanied by a minority opinion by Senator Nelson, of Oregon, who is of the opinion that the recess is not to be used as a means of avoiding the Senate in the constructive recess between the special and regular sessions of Congress in 1905.

TO PRINT CONFEDERATE FLAGS IN HISTORY.

Washington, March 2.—Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, introduced a resolution to-day for the printing of five thousand copies of a letter written by Secretary Endicott in 1863 giving a history of the Confederate flag, and the possession of the flag by the War Department, but which, under a law passed after it was returned to the Governors of the States where regiments were organized.

RATE INQUIRY ORDERED.

SENATE TAKES ACTION.

Kean Resolution Adopted—Last Appropriation Bill Passed.

Washington, March 2.—The Senate to-day passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, carrying about \$65,000,000. Various amendments were offered, and most of them were debated at some length. There also was discussion of the Pure Food bill, and Mr. DeLinger made a brief speech in support of a joint commission to investigate the question of railroad rates. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. At the night session Mr. Kean's resolution instructing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to investigate the railroad rate question in the recess of Congress was adopted. The General Deficiency bill, the last of the supply measures was passed.

The Senate began its session by passing a bill for the incorporation of the American Academy in Rome.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up and the provisions passed on last night were considered. The first was that relating to the expenses of judges of Circuit Courts of Appeal holding court outside their circuits. The House provision allowed "not exceeding \$10 a day."

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, suggested a substitute providing for "reasonable expenses actually incurred by the judges in making it applicable to all justices or judges who shall attend the Circuit Court of Appeals held at any other place than where they reside, not to exceed \$10 a day." The amendment was accepted, as was also another placing the same restriction on all district judges holding court outside their district.

Mr. Culberson presented an amendment prohibiting the allowance of fees to United States district attorneys in excess of their salaries. He said the amendment was aimed especially at the office of the District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, and he quoted the report of the Attorney General in support of a statement that in four years fees amounting to \$239,600 had been paid to the District Attorney for that district in addition to his salary.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, suggested that the duties attaching to the office of District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York were not commensurate with the salary, and he suggested an inquiry, but said the Senate should not act without full information as to the conditions.

Mr. Allison made a point of order against the amendment, at the same time remarking that, there should be a change of law. His point was based upon the ground that the amendment proposed general legislation.

Mr. Bacon pointed out that the income received by the District Attorney of New-York was greater than the salary of the President, and six times as great as that of justices of the Supreme Court. He suggested a fixed salary of \$100,000 a year.

Mr. DeLinger said the New-York District Attorney had been overworked by the duties of his office, covering claims amounting to many millions of dollars, as well as various other items of litigation.

Mr. Allison did not press his point of order.

Mr. Bacon's amendment, fixing a salary of \$50,000 for the District Attorney of New-York, was adopted, and Mr. Culberson's amendment, as so modified, was agreed to. It prohibits the payment of fees to District Attorneys except in the case of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Patterson presented an amendment increasing from \$175,000 to \$200,000 the appropriation for geological surveys. The provision was introduced by Mr. Patterson, who stated that \$100,000,000 had been spent on surveys, a decent survey of the country had not yet been secured. He said the director of the Geological Survey was the most successful moneygetter in Washington.

Mr. Kittredge presented a report of a disagreement on the bill providing a form of government for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Gorman, of the Conference Committee, said that the insistence of the House on its provision for abolishing the Canal Commission was the bone of contention. He would not, he said, say that there is a deadlock, but the outlook was not assuring. Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that the Senate would accept the House provision and get rid of the Canal Commission.

Another conference was ordered, and Messrs. Kittredge, Millard and Gorman were continued as conferees.

"Consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed and the Geological Survey amendment was rejected. The bill then was passed.

A conference on the River and Harbor bill was ordered, with Messrs. Gallinger, Nelson and Berry as conferees.

Mr. Heppburn immediately called up the Pure Food bill, and addressed the Senate on its provisions. While speaking he was interrupted by many Senators desiring to pass the New-York District Attorney bill, which was referred to the committee on the subject. Mr. Culberson objected, and in doing so had a letter read from Charles Williams Cunningham, of Texas, proposing to "corner" the cotton crop by the wholesale introduction of the boll weevil into the Southern States. While the letter was being read, Mr. Heppburn read a paper bearing the letterhead of Price, McCormick & Co., of New-York, and the writer said that the name signed was fictitious.

After Mr. Heppburn resumed he was not permitted to continue his speech without interruption. Mr. McCullough presented a resolution providing for the establishment of a commission of special work. He referred to the service of Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, whose death occurred yesterday, saying that his death had shocked not only the Senate, but the entire country.

Mr. McCullough then introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of special work, and the Senate expressed the opinion that the members of both houses of Congress to investigate railroad rates. He said he preferred a joint commission to an investigation by the Senate alone, because he thought it would be more effective in securing harmonious action. Nearly everybody believed that this was the best way to get an investigation of the question of rates and an enactment into law of the President's recommendations on the subject. He had hoped for action by the Senate at the present session, and was disappointed that it had not been secured. He wanted a commission to stand between the shipper and the railroad, and he thought it would have power to give effect to its decisions, but he recognized the futility of such a hope at this late day in the session.

On motion of Mr. Kean, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, offered a number of amendments to the bill, and the Senate discussed the general provisions of the measure. He contended that the theory of the bill was to punish the innocent purchaser, and not the innocent producer. He said the amendments were intended to remedy these defects. He said he thought that they would do little or nothing.

Mr. Allison opposed the bill, and was still speaking when Mr. Hale interrupted him from the General Deficiency bill from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and he said that he would have it considered at the evening session.

The Senate then went into executive session, and at 6 o'clock took a recess until 7 o'clock.

When the evening session began, the Pure Food bill was temporarily laid aside, and Mr. Kean reported back the resolution providing for the Committee on Interstate Commerce to sit in the afternoon.

Mr. Kean said it had been out of the question for the Senate to consider the subject properly at the present session, and that already the subject being long, such legislation is desired, the House favored legislation, but thought it should be just to the consumer.

Mr. Allison said that, while he had favored Mr. DeLinger's proposition for a joint commission, as it would be secured, he was pleased to accept the Kean resolution. He expressed the opinion that the committee would go to work vigorously, actively and successfully.

Mr. Cullom also supported the resolution, as the best thing to do was to pass a bill. Now this plan has been practically abandoned because of opposition in both houses.

MADE AGREEMENT WITH PANAMANS.

Commissioners to Appraise Canal Property Return from the Isthmus.

Washington, March 2.—Dr. Charles A. L. Reed and Thomas T. Goff, commissioners appointed to appraise the property in the canal zone needed for the construction of a canal, returned to-day to the United States, having returned to Washington, and will soon submit their report to Secretary Taft. The commissioners managed to complete their work on the isthmus within two weeks' time, and reached a perfectly harmonious agreement with the Panama authorities on all points at issue.

DISCRIMINATION IN SHINGLES.

Interstate Commerce Commission Decides Against Big Railroads.

Washington, March 2.—In the case of the Duluth Shingle Company against the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; Northern Pacific; Great Northern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway companies, the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day decided against the big railroads, by charging a higher rate on shingles than on lumber, in cars bound for Duluth and Chicago, unjustly discriminating against shingles in favor of lumber. These railroads raise shingles at Duluth and the complainant and other shingle shippers from that point to undue prejudice and disadvantage at other places from which shingles are carried at rates as low as those applied on lumber. The opinion was delivered by Commissioner Yeomans.

NEW JUDGE FOR CANAL ZONE.

H. A. Gudger Succeeds Osceola Kyle, Who Could Not Understand Spanish.

Washington, March 2.—The President has appointed H. A. Gudger, of North Carolina, to be judge of the Supreme Court of the Panama Canal Zone in place of Judge Osceola Kyle, of Alabama, resigned. Mr. Gudger has been a general at the Panama Canal, and is thoroughly acquainted with the people and conditions on the isthmus. One of the reasons for the resignation of Judge Kyle was his inability to understand Spanish, and another his unfamiliarity with the customs and habits of the people, especially well equipped in both of these particulars. Secretary Taft said to-day that he was particularly pleased with the character of Judge Kyle.

NO AGREEMENT ON STATEHOOD.

Deadlock in Conference Committee Still Unbroken.

Washington, March 2.—Numerous conferences on the Statehood bill to-day again failed to bring about an agreement by which legislation may be had at the present session. The conferees adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a. m., without any proposition having been advanced that even approaches promise of adjusting the difficulties. For several days the Senate conferees have been proceeding on the idea that it might be possible to secure an agreement for the acceptance of the House bill for two States, with the amendment by Senator Foraker making it possible for either Arizona or New-Mexico to reject the constitution. This plan has been practically abandoned because of opposition in both houses.

MADE AGREEMENT WITH PANAMANS.

Commissioners to Appraise Canal Property Return from the Isthmus.

Washington, March 2.—Dr. Charles A. L. Reed and Thomas T. Goff, commissioners appointed to appraise the property in the canal zone needed for the construction of a canal, returned to-day to the United States, having returned to Washington, and will soon submit their report to Secretary Taft. The commissioners managed to complete their work on the isthmus within two weeks' time, and reached